

SARKISYAN, B. M.

42379: SARKISYAN, B. M. Metodika opedeleniya effektivnosti etilirovaniya benzinov azerbaydzh.
Neft. khozvo 1948 No. 10, s. 12-13

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

SARKISYAN, B. H.

"Dependence of Petroleum Qualities on Geological Conditions", Baku,
Aznefteizdat, 1951.

SARKISYAN, B.M.; DADAYEVA, E.A.

Maximum recovery factor of oil pools including flooding methods.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.6:9-11 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Oil fields--Valuation)

SARKISYAN, B.M.

Planning the exploitation of gas wells, Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.5:
47-48 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Gas, Natural)

80V/9-59-7-4/15

14(5)

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, B M.

TITLE: On Methods of Computing Residual Oil Reserves in Entrails of Earth

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1959, Nr 7, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to prescriptions issued by GKZ in 1955, the volumetric computation of residual oil reserves is to be used as a basic method, whilst all other methods should be used for control. The author points to the difficulty of using the volumetric method for computing oil reserves of fields where a considerable part of oil had already been recovered. Therefore he suggests the following methods, which can be applied to different cases: 1) computation by the method of recovery per unit of area, which can be used for horizons with water pressure conditions, when the frontal movement of the side water follows the oil extraction from the pool. This method was used by S.R. Grobshteyn [Ref 17]; 2) computation of residual oil reserves with the use of curves for oil fields with gas conditions, where the side water does not move upwards in the rise of the stratum; 3) for strata with mixed conditions it is suggested to single out areas where stratum water does not shift noticeably and compute reserves with the use of curves; then

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SOV/9-59-7-4/15

On Methods of Computing Residual Oil Reserves in Entrails of Earth

the average effective yield of the remaining area is computed and after having obtained all necessary parameters, the remaining oil reserve of the stratum is calculated by the volumetric method. The author presents examples for each of the described methods. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskoye upravleniye MNP Azerb. SSR (Geological Administration of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry of the Azerbaydzan SSR

Card 2/2

SARKISYAN, B.M.

Calculating oil recovery when preparing estimates. Azerb. neft. khoz.
38 no. 4:46-48 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Oil fields--Valuation)

SARKISYAN, B.M.

Method for calculating the volumetric coefficient of gas-oil
ratio. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.7:6-8 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

SARKISYAN, B.M.

Oil recovery from the pool in the Kala series of the Neftyan
Kamni field. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.10:21-23 0 '60.(MIRA 13:11)
(Neftyanne Kamni region--Oil fields--Production methods)

BABA-ZADE, B. K.[deceased]; BLANK, G. I.; SARKISYAN, B. M.;
CHERNOMORDIKOV, M. Z.

Simultaneous-stage exploitation is an important factor in the
increase of oil recovery and its cost reduction. Geol. nef'ti
i gaza 7 no.1:7-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ob'yedineniye Azneft' i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dobyche nef'ti.

(Oil fields—Production methods)

MAMEDOV, M.K.; BLANK, G.I.; SARKISYAN, B.M.; TOROPOVA, S.I.

Periodic exploitation of considerably flooded pools. Azerb.
neft. khoz. 41 no.12:28-30 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Apscheron Peninsula—Oil field flooding)

SARKISYAN, D.

Using the "pole figure" method for investigating the effect
of technological lubrication on the quality of die-stamped
products. Prom. Arm. 5 no. 11:29-32 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sheet-metal work)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

SARKISYAN, D.

Exposure and calculation of nonuniformity of cold stamped articles
by the method of pole forms. Prom.Arm. 7 no.1:61-64 Ja '64.
(M RA 17:4)

112-57-8-16566

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, D. A.

TITLE: Punching Dies for Electric-Motor Insulation Shims (Suggestion by D. A. Sarkisyan) (Shtampy dlya vyrubki izolyatsionnykh prokladok elektrodvigately) (Predlozheniye D. A. Sarkisyana)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozheniy. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR (Collection of Efficiency Suggestions, Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry, USSR), 1955, Nr 55, pp 20-21

ABSTRACT: The author suggests a new punching die for cutting electric-motor insulating shims that removes punched parts automatically. The die functions so that the punchings cut along the contour of the punch are pressed upward into the hollow body of the punch. After the punch has been filled, the punchings slip down a chute on the punch body and then down a slope into a box. A ring puller encircling the punch is used to remove blanks. Productivity is 1,060 punchings in three minutes.

L.A. Ya.

Card 1/1

SARKISYAN, D.A.

Relation of cracks in cold-deformed low-carbon steel to
microhardness and residual stresses of the second type.
Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk 12 no.6:29-36 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Tul'skiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallography)

24.4200

S/123/61/000/013/002/025
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, D. A.

TITLE: Determining the degree of strain by the microhardness method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 1961, 24, abstract
13A180 (Sb. tr.Tul'sk. mekhan. in-ta, no. 15, 1960, 145-147)

TEXT: An attempt to work out experimental methods of determining the local strain in any section of a sample by measuring microhardness is described. A diagram showing the dependence of the increase of microhardness on the degree of strain is given. /c

V. Kolesnik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SARKISYAN, D. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Structure and non-uniformity in cold-stamped items made of low-carbon steel." Moscow, 1961. 25 pp; including cover; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin); 150 copies; price: free; (KL, 10-61 sup, 218)

SARKISYAN, D.A.

Anisotropy of second order residual strains and fields of
coherent scattering of X rays in deformed low-carbon steel.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 12 no.3:447-449 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut
ispytatel'nykh mashin, priborov i sredstv izmereniya mass.
(Steel--Metallography)
(X rays--Scattering)

37242
S/148/62/000/003/007/011
E193/E383

1.1700

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, D.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the character of work-hardening of low-carbon steel by the method of "work-hardenability steps"

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 103 - 110

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to find out to what extent annealing, recrystallization and normalizing could be used at various stages of stamping a low-carbon (0.09% C) steel as a means of ensuring the best possible combination of mechanical properties in the finished article. To this end the increase in hardness due to plastic deformation under conditions similar to those obtained in stamping was studied on specimens (10 x 20 x 55 mm) that had been fully annealed at 930 °C, recrystallized at 630 °C, or normalized at 950 °C. The specimens were deformed in compression in a specially designed press, the pressure being applied in a

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X

S/148/62/000/003/007/011
E193/E383

Investigation of

direction normal to the 55 x 10 mm face of the specimen and microhardness of the material before and after deformation was measured on suitably prepared, 10 x 20 mm faces.. The results are reproduced in Fig. 2, where the microhardness

(kg/mm²) of the steel studied is plotted against the reduction of the cross-section area (φ , %) of normalized, recrystallized and annealed specimens (curves 1, 2 and 3, respectively). It will be seen that the most intensive work-hardening takes place in the initial stages of deformation (at $\varphi < 10\%$), the rate of hardening decreasing at higher degrees of deformation. The character of the hardness/deformation relationship depends on the preliminary heat-treatment, the fully annealed material exhibiting the highest rate of work-hardening in the low-degree-of-deformation range. Since precise data on the effect of heat-treatment on the character and intensity of work-hardening at various stages of deformation are required for rational planning of stamping operations, the curves reproduced in Fig. 2 were used to construct graphs to which the term

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Investigation of ...

S/148/62/000/003/007/011
E193/E383

"work-hardenability steps" was ascribed. To this end, each curve was divided in segments by equidistant ordinates, the distance employed being 1, 2 and 5%; the work-hardening intensity coefficient γ was then calculated for each of these segments from the formula

$$\gamma = \Delta H / \psi$$

where ψ is the distance between two consecutive ordinates (i.e. an increment in deformation), and ΔH is the hardness increment corresponding to a given value of ψ .

These values were then used to construct graphs, some of which (constructed for ψ values of 2 and 5%) are reproduced in Fig. 5, where the height of each block represents the magnitude of γ for the respective value of ψ , the graphs above and below the horizontal axis having been constructed for ψ of 2 and 5%, respectively. By joining the centre point of the top side of each block of the upper diagrams, continuous curves

Card 3/6

S/148/62/000/005/007/011
E193/E383

Investigation of

were obtained, representing the γ -versus $-\varphi$ relationship for annealed, recrystallized and normalized steel (graphs a, b and B, respectively). Several examples are given, showing the practical application of this type of graph and it is concluded that the method described provides a useful tool for solving various problems encountered in stamping practice. There are 3 figures.

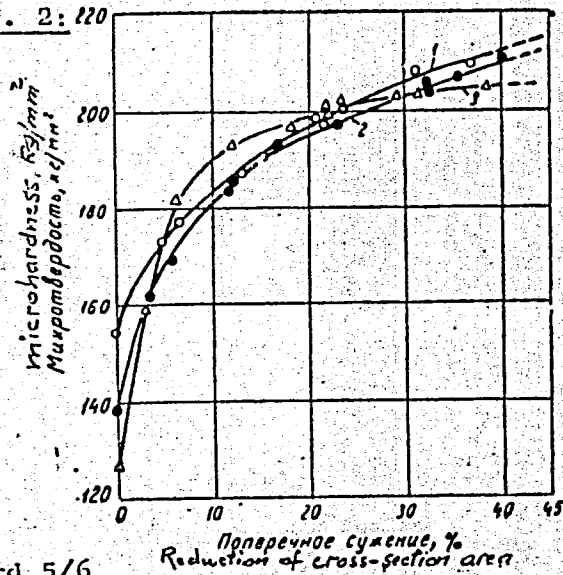
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut ispytatel'nykh mashin, priborov i sredstv izmereniya mass (Moscow Scientific Research and Design Institute of Testing Machines, Instruments and Devices for Mass Measurements)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

Card 4/6

Investigation of

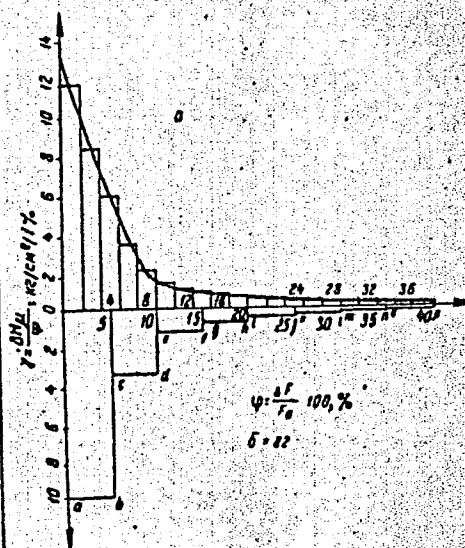
Fig. 2: 120



Card 5/6

S/148/62/000/005/007/011
E193/E383

Fig. 3:



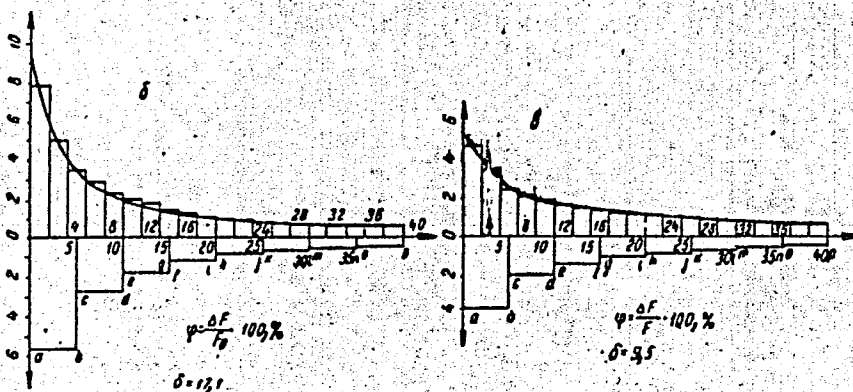
$$\psi = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} 100, \%$$

$$\sigma = 12$$

Investigation of

S/148/62/000/003/007/011
E195/E585

Fig. 5: (contd.)



Card 6/6

GOLOVIN, S.A.; SARKISYAN, D.A.

Strain aging of low carbon steel. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
13 no.6:924-926 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut
ispytatel'nykh mashin, priborov i sredstv ismereniya mass.
(Steel—Cold working)

KHRUSHCHOV, M.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; BERKOVICH,
Ye.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GLAZOV, V.M., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; GRIGOROVICH, V.K., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; SARKISYAN, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Methods of testing for microhardness. Testing equipment]
Metody ispytaniia na mikrotverdost'. Pribory. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 262 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Soveshchaniye po mikrotverdosti. 2d, 1963.

SARKISYAN, D.B.

Interrelation of the composition of Lower Quaternary clays and their interstitial waters (Leninakan trough). Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 36 no.2:105-109 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR i Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR I.G. Magag'yanom.

L 16627-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/T/EMP(v)
ACCESSION NR: AP4041800

PC-4/PT-4/PS-4 WH/RM
S/0080/64/037/007/1601/1605

AUTHOR: Akopyan, A. Ye.; Badalyan, V. Ye.; Sarkisyan, D. Kh

TITLE: Continuous process for the production of adhesive polyvinylbutyral 7/5

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1964, 1601-1605

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinylbutyral, polyvinyl acetate hydrolysis, vinyl acetate production, emulsion polymerization, polyvinyl alcohol production, acetalation, process economics

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using a continuous process to obtain polyvinylbutyral by acetalating polyvinyl alcohol obtained by hydrolysis of aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate, and the process economics were investigated. Vinyl acetate was subjected to emulsion polymerization and the resultant polyvinyl acetate was hydrolysed. The hydrolysate polyvinyl alcohol was extracted with diisopropyl ether and acetic acid was distilled off. The resultant polyvinyl alcohol has a molecular weight of 800-1000, containing 1-2% acetate groups and 0.2-0.4%

Card 1/2

L 16627-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4041800

The polyvinyl alcohol diluted to 10-12% aqueous solution and butyraldehyde (ratio of 100:58) were fed into the bottom of a reactor, for acetalation at 23-25C, using 0.7-0.8% HCl to yield a polyvinyl butyral product of 0.1-0.2 mm diameter containing not less than 43% butyral groups. Reaction at 15-18C gave a finely powdered product. It was found that using polyvinyl alcohol solutions more concentrated than 12% caused precipitation of the polyvinylbutyral suspension and using a continuous instead of a batch emulsion polymerization of vinyl acetate increased productivity 3-3.5 times. Continuous hydrolysis instead of batch alcoholysis of the polyvinyl acetate also increased productivity 2-2.5 times, which completely excluded methanol from the processing cycle and consequently removed necessity of regenerating acetic acid and methanol from the methyl acetate obtained in the polyvinyl alcohol in the batch process. Continuous acetalation could be run at 23-25C, which eliminates the requirements of brine cooling needed for the batch process and increasing productivity 1.5-2 times. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Oct62

SUB CODE: MT, GC

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

SARKISYAN, E.

Economic and cultural flourishing of the Armenian S.S.R. Fin. SSSR
21 no.12:31-34 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov ArmSSR.
(Armenia--Economic conditions)

SARKISYAN, E.E.
SARKISYAN, E.E.

The sun. Zdorov'e 3 no.7:25-26 J1 '57.
(SOLAR RADIATION)

(MLRA 10:8)

L 22959-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T RM/vw

ACC NR: AP6013384

SOURCE CODE: UR/0195/66/007/002/0362/0363

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, E. N.; Azatyan, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR) 64/5

TITLE: A new reaction vessel design for the EPR study of gas-phase reactions

IZV. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Fiz. Khim. Kin. i kataliz, v. 7, no. 2, 1966, 362-363

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, flame study, electron paramagnetic resonance, propulsion

ABSTRACT: A new type of reaction vessel is proposed for the study of rarefied flames by the electron paramagnetic resonance method. The application of this vessel type makes it possible to lower substantially the flame pressure, and thus improve the resolution of the spectral lines. A special heating system for the vessel enables the flame to be located in the resonator zone of the spectrometer during measurements of EPR signals determined by magnetic as well as electrical-dipole transitions. Experiments were conducted with mixtures of carbon disulfide and oxygen containing small amounts (up to 10%) of hydrogen. When the upper part of the vessel was heated to 400C, it was possible to maintain a flame at 0.3-0.4 mm, instead of 2-3 mm.

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UDC: 542.2:662.611

L 22959-66

ACC NR: AP6013384

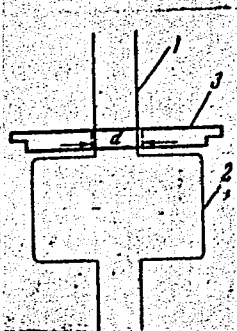


Fig. 1. Reaction vessel with the upper resonator cover

1 — narrow, heated section;
2 — wide section located in the resonator; 3 — upper cover

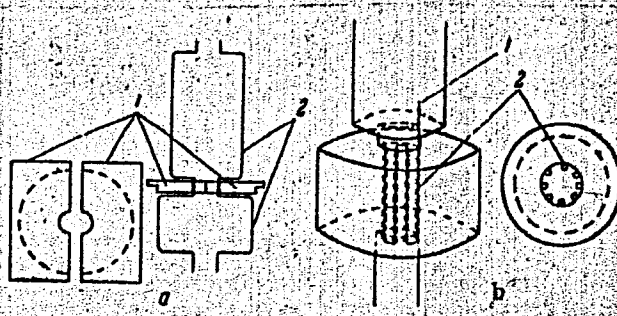


Fig. 2. a — upper cover assembly (1) and reaction vessel (2) with a wide upper section;
b — with heating in the wide section:
1 — platinum wire; 2 — capillaries

When the platinum wire heater was activated, the flame entered the resonator cavity, increasing the signal strength by a factor of 2—3. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [VS]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 23Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

4238

Card 2/2 *JP*

L 21415-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Py-4 RPL W7/JFN/RM
S10020,647138 001/0179/0181

AUTHOR: Azatyan, V. V., Nalbandyan, A. B. (Academician AN ArmSSR);
Sarkisyan, E. N.

TITLE: Discovery of atomic oxygen in the cold flame oxidation of carbon disulfide by molecular oxygen

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 1, 1964, 179-181

TOPIC TAGS: carbon disulfide, atomic oxygen, cold flame oxidation, atomic oxygen formation, low temperature combustion, EPR spectra

ABSTRACT: The low temperature combustion reaction of carbon disulfide with molecular oxygen was subjected to EPR studies to determine the formation of atomic oxygen and the dependence of its concentration on reaction conditions. In reactions run with $\alpha = 0.8-14$ ($\alpha = [O_2]/[CS_2]$) at 269-271°C under 5-6 mm Hg pressure, the EPR signal for atomic oxygen appeared at $\alpha \geq 2.5$. In reactions at $\sim 370^\circ\text{C}$, no atomic oxygen was formed at $\alpha < 2.2$; atomic oxygen formation started at $\alpha = 2.2 - 2.5$ and its concentration increased with increase in α to a maxi-

Card 1/2

L 21415-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045104

2
mum in the $\alpha = 5-6$ range, and then decreased. When molecular hydrogen was added to the $CS_2 + O_2$ mixture, the EPR signals for atomic oxygen, atomic hydrogen and hydroxyl radicals were identified: $O + H_2 \rightarrow H + OH$. Addition of 5% (on molecular oxygen concentration) of molecular hydrogen reduced atomic oxygen concentration 3 times. The concentration of CS radicals was the reverse of the atomic oxygen concentration: [CS] increased as α decreased below 2.5, and CS disappeared at $\alpha \approx 2.5$ as [O] increased. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 017

Cord 2/2

SARKISYAN, E. P.

SARKISYAN, E. P. -- "Impulse Method of Control of an Electric Drive With an Induction Motor." Sub 6 Mar 52, Inst of Automatics and Telemechanics, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

AZATYAN, V.V.; MALBANDYAN, A.B., akademik; SARKISYAN, E.N.

Detection of atomic oxygen during the cold flame oxidation
of carbon disulfide by molecular oxygen. Dokl. AN SSSR
158 no.1:179-181 S-0'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. AN ArmSSR (for
Malbandyan).

SARKISYAN, B. P.

Regulating the speed of an alternating current drive having a magnetic clutch controlled by an intermittent method. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 21 no. 2: 73-76 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Laboratoriya elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
Predstavleno A. G. Iosif'yanom
(Electric driving)

28.1000 1013, 1031, 1070, 2508

S/103/60/021/006/023/027/XX
B019/B063

AUTHORS: Sarkisyan, E. P., Agababyan, M. M., Saakyan, P. S. (Yerevan)

TITLE: A Self-adjusting System for the Automatic Control of the Process of Electrolytic Aluminum Production by Means of a Computer Device

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 6, pp. 806-811

TEXT: The present paper describes an automatic control system for the electrolytic production of aluminum, which is intended to improve the efficiency of this process and the protection of the operating personnel from dangerous gases. The electrolytic tank is considered a closed thermodynamic system in which current, aluminum oxide, and electrolyte are stabilized. This novelty makes it possible to collect the emanating gases and to introduce aluminum oxide continuously. The position of the anode is controlled by the computer device. The system described here was designed, installed, and tested at the Kanakerskiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (Kanaker Aluminum Plant). The new apparatus meets all requirements of

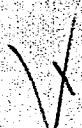
Card 1/3

85646

A Self-adjusting System for the Automatic
Control of the Process of Electrolytic
Aluminum Production by Means of a Computer
Device

S/103/60/021/006/023/027/XX
B019/B063

automation. The gradual introduction of aluminum oxide is controlled by continuous measurement of its concentration. The system described here is highly efficient. Explanation of the block diagram: 1) anode drive; 2) controller; 3) measurement of the cryolite content; 4) Al oxide feeder; 5) signal converter; 6) switchboard; 7) electrolytic tank; 8) pickups; 9) measuring element; 10) sensitive element; 11) final control element. There are 2 figures.

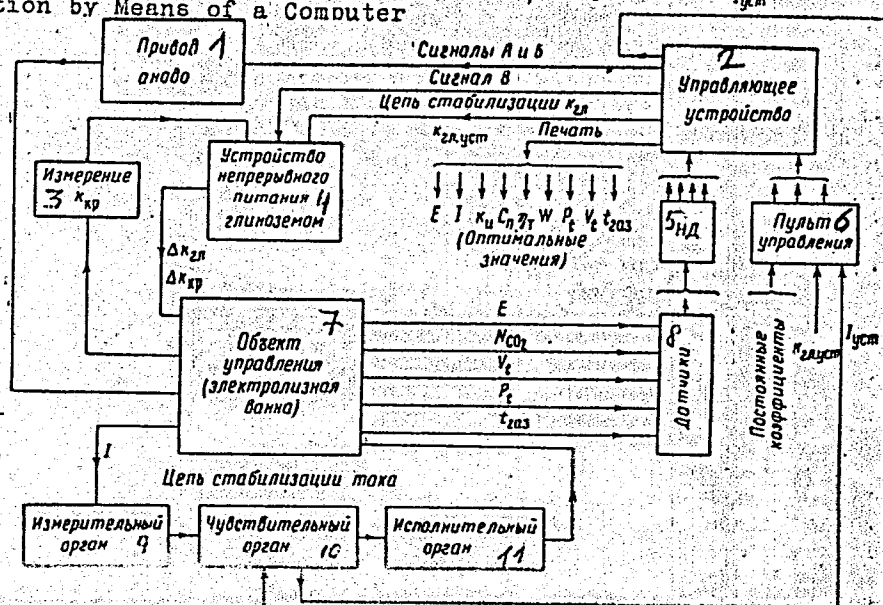


Card 2/3

85646

A Self-adjusting System for the Automatic Control of the Process of Electrolytic Aluminum Production by Means of a Computer Device

S/103/60/021/006/023/027/7X
B019/B063



Card 3/3

AKOPYAN, K., zasluzhennyy stroitel' Armyanskoy SSR; SARKISYAN, G., inzh.

Large-panel apartment houses in Armenia. Zhil.stroi. no.3.
17-20 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Armenia--Precast concrete construction)

SARKISYAN, G.A.

Prehnite formations on a gold-bearing zone of the Armenian S.S.R.
Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 41 no.3:177-183 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR. Submitted May 25,
1965.

SARKIS'YAN, G.A.

National and class stipulations in architectural types of the
Renaissance period. Izv. ASIA 4 no.2:106-125 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Architecture, Renaissance)

SARKISYAN, G.N.

Representation of the microrelief of lava streams and fields of the Armenian volcanic highlands on topographic maps. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. geol. i Geog. nauki 13 no.1:59-69 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Armyanskiy pedinstitut im. Kh. Abovyana.
(Armenia--Iava) (Topographical drawing)

SARKISYAN, G.N.

Atlas of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. Izv. AN
Arm.SSR.Geol.i geog.nauki 15 no.1:67-80 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Armyanskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Khachatura
Abovyana.

(Armenia--Atlases)

TUMANYAN, V.A.; SARINYAN, M.G.; GALSTYAN, D.A.; KANETSYAN, A.R.;
ARUSTAMOVA, M.Ye.; SARKISYAN, G.S.

Investigation of hypernuclei produced by 8.8 Bev. protons. Zhur.
eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1007-1012 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Nuclei, Atomic) (Protons)

MANUSADZHIAN, V.G.; SARKISYAN, G.S.; BAZHULINA, N.P.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.

Use of the infrared spectroscopy method in studying short peptides and their derivatives. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 38 no.5:277-283 '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Armyanskoy SSR N.M.Kocharyanom.

MANUSADZHYAN, V.G.; BAZHULINA, N.P.; SARKISYAN, G.S.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.

Infrared spectra of the hydrochloric salts of ethyl esters of di- and tripeptides and ethyl esters of N-acetyl of di- and tripeptides. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 39 no.1:21-28 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN ArmSSR N.M.Kocharyanom.

SARKISYAN, G. TS.

"On the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Burns Caused by Calcium Carbide," by G. Ts. Sarkisyan, Department of Surgery (head, G. Ts. Sarkisyan), Fourth Medical Association (chief physician, G. S. Sarkisyan; scientific director, Prof I. Kh. Gevorkyan), Yerevan, Khirurgiya, No 11, Nov 56, pp 59-61

The authors present a rational method for the prophylaxis and treatment of burns caused by calcium carbide, on the basis of clinical observations and experimental investigations.

Burns caused by liquid or hot calcium carbide are thermochemical and dystrophic in nature. In burns of the above type the retention of a large amount of calcium oxide, which acts as a factor in nervous stimulation, plays an important role in pathogenesis. Active surgical treatment is an effective method in the therapy of burns of the above type. (U)

Sum. 1360

SARKISYAN, G. Ts., Cand of Med Sci — (diss) "Calcium Carbide burns," Yerevan, 1957,
16 pp (Yerevan Medical Institute), 200 copies (KL, 30-57, 113)

SARKISYAN, G.TS.

SARKISYAN, G.TS. (Brevan, pos. zavoda im. S.M.Kirova, 3-y.uchastok, d.2.
pod"yezd 1, kv.2)

Treating burns caused by melted calcium carbide. Nov.khir.arkh.
no.3:60-62 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - G.TS.Sarkisyan) med.-san.
chast No.1 yerevanskikh zavodov Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlen-
nosti SSSR (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. I.Kh.Gevorkyan)
(BURNS AND SCALDS) (CALCIUM CARBIDE)

SARKISYAN, G.Ts.

Pathologicomorphological aspects and treatment of calcium carbide burns. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 10 no.4:129-132 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye medsanchasti No. 1 pri Yerevanskikh zavodakh khimicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(CALCIUM CARBIDE) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

ARSHAKUNI, G.A.; SARKISYAN, G.Ye.; NARDZHANYAN, D.S.

Basis of agglutination reaction in the 12% sodium chloride
solution in brucellosis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17
no.12:105-108 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Armyanskiy institut zivotnovodstva i veterinarii, brutselleznyy
otdel.

SARKISYAN, I. (Chukotka)

A spark of courage. Grazhd.av. 18 no.10:17 0 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

SARKISYAN, I.S. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the bituminous substance of some sedimentary
rocks in the Ararat Plain. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Nauki o zem 7
no.1:57-61 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

GABRIL'YAN, A.M.; ZENUS, I.D.; KLIMOVA, L.T.; MAKAROVA, L.N.;
TIKHOMIROVA, G.I.; SOLOMONIK, V.A.; ABRAMOVA, L.B.;
TROFIMUK, I.A.; NIKITINA, R.G.; SARKISYAN, I.S.;
GULYAYEVA, L.A., prof., otv. red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the Fergana and
Issykkul' Depressions] Mezozoiskie i kainozoiskie ot-
lozheniia Ferganskoi i Issyk-Kul'skoi vpadin. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 259 p. (MIRA 18:4)

L. Moscow. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryushikh
iskopayemykh.

ADUNTS, G.T.; SARKISYAN, L.V.

Change in the activity of phosphomonoesterases related to the
preservation of the homogenate. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.nauki 15
no.7:13-22 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(PHOSPHATASE) (TISSUES—PRESERVATION)

SARKISYAN, K. A.

"Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Rigidity on the Accuracy of Coordinate Broaching." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
So; Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SARKISYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating the deflection of flat broaches. Sbor. nauch. trud.
ErPI no.10:29-37 '56. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii mashinostroeniya Yerevanskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Broaching machines) (Deformations (Mechanics))

4c

L 34843-65
EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/T Pg-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL NY/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5008550 S/0286/65/000/006/0062/0062

AUTHOR: Karapetyan, N. G.; Boshnyakov, I. S.; Zhamkochyan, S. G.; Margaryan, A. S.; Zhurkova, D. I.; Yemel'yanova, A. P.; Shapovalova, A. I.; Plotnikov, I. V.; Sarkisyan, K. G.

TITLE: A method for producing latexes based on copolymers. Class 39, No. 16950

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: latex, copolymer, acrylonitrile, methacrylic acid, chloroprene

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing latexes based on copolymers of chloroprene and methacrylic acid using surface-active agents. The elasticity of the latex is improved by joint polymerization of chloroprene with methacrylic acid in the presence of methylvinylketone, chloro-isoprene or acrylonitrile as additives.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/1

SARKISYAN, K.Ye.; GRINSHTEYN, M.M.

Instrument for measuring and regulating the concentration of FKKI-1
dyes. Khim.volok. no.1:72-74 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh
protssesov khimicheskoy promyshlennosti i tsvetnoy metallurgii.
(Dyes and dyeing-Rayon)

SARKISYAN, L.

Improve the fire protection of industrial enterprises. Prom.Arm.
5 no.1:17-19 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Komissiya Gosudarstvennogo kontrolya Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Industries--Fires and fire prevention)

JARKISYAN, L.A.

507/89-6-67/27

21(9)
AUTHORS:

Vasilievskiy, D. P., Glazov, A. A., Denilov, V. I., Denisov, I. A., Zakharenko, V. P., Mikhaylovskiy, V. P., Zaslodchikov, P. I., Zakharenko, A. A., Kol'se, V. V., Kropin, A. A., Zia, E. A., Zakharenko, V. V., Zakharenko, A. L., Sarkisyan, L. A.

TITLE:

Putting Into Operation a Cyclotron with a Spatially Varying Tension of the Magnetic Field (Zapusk tsiklotrona s prostanstvennoy variatsionnoy magnitnoy polya)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 637 - 659 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present "Letter to the Editor" the authors report on some measurements and theoretical considerations concerning some parameters of the new cyclotron. In the laboratory, a series of measurements were made of the acceleration of deuterons (Laboratory for Accelerators of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research) in the form of deuterons, the new type of cyclotron described in the literature. In January 1959, this new type shows both a substantial and a radially periodically varying magnetic field. The diameter of the magnet of the accelerator is 1200 mm. The lines of constant field tension have the shape of spirals of Archimedes, $r = 16.2 \cdot \theta$, periodicity of the field structure:

Card 1/3

$\lambda = 6$. The mean value of the field tension increases radially according to the relativistic mass increase of the accelerated ions. Since the acceleration originates from the center of the magnet the fundamental frequencies of the free oscillations change accordingly $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = 1$ (at $r=0$) to $Q_1 = 0.2$.

$Q_2 = 1.01$ (at $r = 52$ cm). It was shown theoretically that the radial increase of the mean magnetic field tension which is necessary for the elimination of the nonlinear resonance effect occurring in the center of the accelerator may decrease with increasing B , according to

$B/2^2 (g-1)$ and with an increase of the radial spacing in the case of a fixed B as $(\Delta r/\lambda)^2$. These investigation results were taken into account in selecting the six-spiral structure of the magnetic field in the center of which no nonlinear resonances occur. All measurements of the field tensions were carried out by means of a nuclear magnetometer (error ± 1.5 Oe). A resonance quarter-wave system with one D-shaped electrode was used for the ion acceleration. In the cyclotron deuterons

Card 2/3

were accelerated up to 12 Mev and α -particles up to 24 Mev at a minimum amplitude of the acceleration tension on the deuterons of 6 kv. The two methods which were used for measuring the energy in the case of a maximum orbital radius are briefly described. A picture shows the accelerating chamber of the cyclotron (Fig 2), another one an autograph of a neutron beam in the case of different radii. The investigation results prove the possibility of producing a relativistic cyclotron with a proton energy which equals that of a modern phasotron. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

Card 3/3

SARKISYAN, L.A.

21.2100

78317
50/89-8-3-2/32

AUTHORS: Vasilievskaya, D. P., Glazov, A. A., Danilov, V. I.,
Deninoy, Yu. N., Dzhelepov, V. P., Daltiriyevskiy, V. P.,
Zamotodchikov, D. I., Ziplatin, N. L., Kol'ga, V. V.,
Kropin, A. A., Igu Na-chuan', Rybalko, V. S., Savenkov,
A. L., Sarkisyan, L. A.

TITLE: A Cyclotron With a Specially Varying Magnetic Field
Intensity

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, vol. 5, nr. 3, pp 189-200 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper outlines the theory of charged particle motion
in a magnetic field with periodic structure along its
azimuth and radius, and describes investigations per-
formed during the years 1955-58 on a cyclotron accelera-
tor with spiral-ridged magnetic fields at Joint Institute
for Nuclear Research (Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernyyh
issledovaniy). The machine was built following the
space stability theory developed at Dubno and Harwell.
The authors first discuss the linear theory and investi-
gate the particle oscillations with respect to a closed

Card 1/10

PLASMA BOOK EXHIBITION 507/333

Perelman, G. M., ed.

Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk (Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk), Moscow, Atomizdat, 1960. 124 p. 500 copies printed. 5,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: B. E. Fedotkin; Ed.: G. M. Perelman; Tech. Ed.: B. A. Vlasov.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in the construction and operation of particle accelerators.

CONTENTS: These original articles treat specific problems arising in the operation of present-day accelerators, particularly linear electron accelerators. A new accelerator put into operation at the Ural'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut (Ural'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut) is described, and problems in the dynamics of particles in a linear electron accelerator are discussed. New methods associated with the extraction of particles from accelerators. Problems associated with the design of permanent magnetic fields and the acceleration of particles with the same method. The changeover of the series cyclotron to the phaseotron mode with a view to increasing the energy of accelerated particles is described, and some problems connected with the bunching of particles are elaborated. No personalists are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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SARKISYAN, L. A.

SARKISYAN, L. A.

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SARKISYAN, L.A.

[Use of an equipotential method with consideration of the boundary effect for determining the cross section of the poles of the electromagnet of an accelerator] Opređenje profilja polusov elektromagnita uskoritelja metodom ekvipotentsijalei s uchetom kraevogo efekta. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961. 12 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Particle accelerators) (Electromagnets)

VASIL'YEVSKAYA, D.P.; GLAZOV, A.A.; DENISOV, Yu.N.; DZHELEPOV, V.P.;
DMITRIYEVSKIY, V.P.; ZAMOLODCHIKOV, B.I.; ZAPLATIN, N.L.;
KOL'GA, V.V.; KROPIN, A.A.; KUZMYAK, M.; ONISHCHENKO, L.N.;
RYBALKO, V.S.; SARKISYAN, L.A.; SHVABE, Ye.; SARANTSEVA, V.R.,
tekhn. red.

[Theory and the modeling of a circular synchro-cyclotron with
a spiral magnetic field] Voprosy teorii i modelirovaniia kol'-
tseвого fazotrona so spiral'noi strukturnoi magnitnogo polia.
Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Synchrotron)

GRIGOR'YEV, L. N.; SARKISYAN, L. A.; USMANOV, A. G.

"Experimental investigation of heat transfer of three-component mixtures with boiling."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Kazan' Chemical Technology Inst.

L 58850-65 EPA(w)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(m)-2 Pt-7 IJP(c) GS
 ACCESSION NR AT5007939 S/0000/64/000/000/0556/0160

AUTHOR: Dmitriyevskiy, V. P.; Zaplatin, N. L.; Rybalko, V. S.; Sarkisyan, L. A.

TITLE: Magnetic field of a relativistic 700-Mev proton cyclotron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 556-560

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, cyclotron magnet, proton accelerator

ABSTRACT: The design and modeling of the magnetic system for a relativistic 700-Mev proton cyclotron, which was discussed by A. A. Glazov, Yu. N. Denisov, B. I. Zamotitskiy, et al. (p. 147, present conference), is described. The magnetic field in the median plane of an accelerator was required to an accuracy of $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ for variations in the extreme radii and $\pm 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for the mean value of the field (D. P. Vasil'yevskaya, V. I. Danilov, et al., *Atomnaya energiya*, 3, 189 (1960)). The parameters of the magnetic system to produce the given tolerances were determined in three stages: first, a theoretical calculation was made of the magnetic field for different elements of the magnetic system; next, individual elements of the magnetic

Card 1/3

L 58860-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007939

system were modeled; and, finally, the entire magnetic system of the accelerator was modeled. The magnetic field of the spiral shims which form the variation was designed on the assumption of uniform magnetization of the shims along the external magnetizing field. In this case the magnetostatic potential of the two rectilinear shims which are arranged symmetrically relative to the plane $z=0$ and which are bound with respect to the vertical by the surfaces $z=h_1(r)$ and $z=h_2(r)$ for the region $|z|<h$ is given by the following expression

$$\Phi(r, \varphi, z) = 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e_m \int_0^{\infty} M(r') \cos m(\varphi - \varphi') \int_0^{\infty} [e^{-\lambda h_1(r')} - e^{-\lambda h_2(r')}] \operatorname{sh} \lambda z J_m(\lambda r) J_m(\lambda r') d\lambda ds,$$

which was discussed by V. I. Danilov, et al. (Preprint of OIYaI P-409, Dubna, 1959). To calculate the variation in the magnetic field and to determine the basic parameters of the cyclotron's magnetic system it is necessary to know the distribution of magnetization of the spiral shims along the radius. This distribution can be found by calculating the demagnetization factor and the magnetization curves. The basic parameters of the spiral shims are found on the basis of investigations of the magnetic field of the rectilinear shim system. Preliminary investigations of the field of the model showed that the parameters selected for the magnetic system will

Card 2/3

L 58860-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007939

ensure the required law governing the change of field variation within the limits of the tolerances with the exception of the extreme radii. A configuration of the spiral shims and the pole shoes of the electromagnet is found which produces a magnetic field in the median plane that is close to the assigned field. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 05417-67

ACC NR: AP6024259

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/005/0049/0050

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, N. N.; Sarkisyan, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A programmed photoelectric pressure regulator |0

SOURCE: Byul tekhn-ekon inform, no. 5, 1966, 49-50

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, pressure regulator, pressure transducer, photoelectric cell, programmed automatic control

ABSTRACT: The programmed photoelectric pressure regulator discussed was developed by the Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Forge-Press Machine Building (eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kuznechno-pressovogo mashinostroyeniya). It is designed to control the pressure in hydraulic press cylinders according to any assigned program. Any pressure control limits are possible, depending on the type of feedback sensor employed. The instrument consists of the following components (see Fig. 1): feedback sensor (pressure sensor) 1, connected by means of lever system 2 to indicator arrow 3; control sensor 4 and overflow sensor 5 which are connected to the arrow; tape-advance mechanism 6; program

Card 1/3

UDC: 621.646-503.55:621.979-82

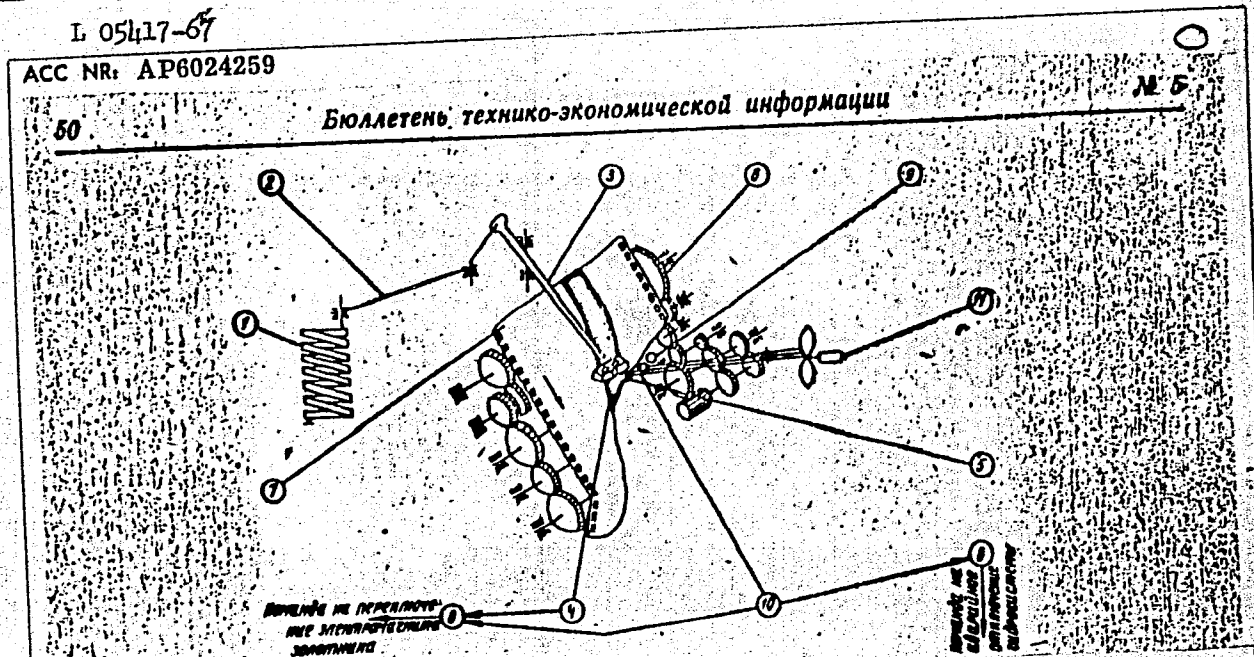


Figure 1. Block diagram of a programmed pressure regulator

Cerd 2/3

L 05417-67

ACC NR: AP6024259

carrier 7; electronic output relay 8; illumination sources 9; power supply unit 10 and fan 11, designed to provide forced-air cooling of the photosensitive cells. A helical tube is employed as the pressure sensor, with a 120-mm-wide paper tape, of the type used in automatic recorders, functioning as the program carrier. The mean value of the controlled parameter is maintained with an accuracy factor of no better than 2%. The principal advantages of the instrument over existing models are simplicity, compactness of design, and operational reliability. A program-controlled photoelectric regulator based on an automatic-recording ammeter with control limits of 0-200 kgf/cm of pressure is in use at the Orenburg Hydraulic Press Plant (Orenburgskiy zavod gidroressov. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 14 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

ADUNTS, G.T.; SARKISYAN, L.V.

Effect of adrenaline and serotonin on the activity of alkaline
phosphatase of the liver and kidney. Vop. biokhim. 3:115-123 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Armenian
S.S.R., Erevan.

ADUNTS, G.T.; SARKISYAN, L.V.

Effect of adrenaline and serotonin on the activity of liver and
kidney alkali phosphatase in a chick embryo. Izv. AN Arm. SSR.
Biol. nauki 17 no.10:53-57 0 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut biokhimii AN ArmSSR.

SARKISYAN, M. (Baku).

~~Everything must be taken into consideration. Pozh. delo 4 no.6:16~~
Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Physical education and training)

SARKISYAN, M.A.
BABAYAN, A.A.; KARAPETIAN, K.A.; SARKSYAN, M.A.

Biologic and antibiotic disinfection of cottonseed for the control
of gummosis. Agrobiologia no.5:101-104 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut zemledeliya, g. Echmiadzin, Armyanskaya SSR.
(Cotton--Diseases and pests) (Gummosis)

Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25360.

Author : Babayan, A.A., Karapetyan, K.A., Sarkisyan, M.A.
Inst : The Armenian Scientific Research Institute for
Agriculture.

Title : The Effectiveness of Copper Trichlorophenolate and
Other Fungicides Against Cotton Gummosis.
(Ob effektivnosti trikhlorfenolyata medi i drugikh pro-
traviteley protiv gcmmoza khlopchatnika).

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Arm. n.-i. in-t zemled.,
1957, No 2, 20-22.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

9

SARKISYAN, M. A.

Sedimentary-origin adsorbents used in the purification of waste water disposed by the Erivan cloth factory. Report No.1. Nauch. trudy Erev. un. 60:117-124 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Yerevanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Erivan--Sewage purification) (Adsorbents)

SARKISYAN, M.A.; ZAKARYAN, R.A.

Removing trivalent chromium from industrial waste waters with
some Armenian clays. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk. 12 no.1:
59-62 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Armenia--Clay) (Chromium)

TSATURYAN, A.T.; SARKISYAN, M.A.; TORGOMYAN, A.Kh.; KARAGEZYAN, A.G.

Role of *Isamblia* in intestinal diseases in children. Zhur.
eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.3:81-87 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdrazvo-
okhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0350/00/037/000

ACC NR: AP6021897

AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, M. A.; Voskanyan, K. M.

ORG: Protozoology Laboratory, Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene, Ministry of Health Armenian SSR, (Laboratoriya protozoologii Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR)

TITLE: Experimental data on *Entamoeba histolytica* strains isolated from amoebiasis patients and from healthy carriers

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 3, 1966, 357-362

TOPIC TAGS: pathogen, human disease, ~~carrier state~~, ~~amoeba~~, amoeba, amoebiasis, *virus, microscopy*

ABSTRACT:
The pathogenic properties of strains isolated from the intestines of amoebiasis patients and from those of healthy carriers were compared. Of the 25 strains studied, 8 were from dysentery patients, 13 were from healthy carriers, and 4 had been passaged through rats. All forms showed characteristic properties of *Entamoeba histolytica* and were pathogenic for rats, producing typical symptoms. Strains from patients were more

UDC: 576.893.12.06+616.993.12-02

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ACC NR: AP6021897

virulent than strains from carriers. The virulence of the amoebas was increased by passage through animals. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001/

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SARKISYAN, M.A.; GASPARYAN, N.A.

Pathogenic and epidemiologic relationships between the amebic and bacillary forms of dysentery [with summary in English]. Med. paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.6:701-705 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz laboratorii protozologii Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeni Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR (dir. instituta G.S. Papovyan) i kafedry epidemiologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.B. Aleksanyan).

(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL,

pathogen. & epidemiol. relation to bacillary dysentery (Rus))

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY,

pathoge. & epidemiol. relation to amebiasis (Rus))

Sarkisyan M.A.
SARKISYAN, M.A.

Observations on *Endamoeba hartmanni* (Prowazek, 1912) [with summary
in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 26 no.5:618-623 5-0 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz laboratorii protozoologii Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyskoy SSR (dir. instituta
G.S.Papovyan)

(ENDAMOEBA

hartmanni, differentiation from *histolytica* & pathogenicity
(Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/11 Public Health Nov. 57

3288. SARKISIAN M. A. Inst. of Malariol. and Tropic. Parasitol. of Armenian SSR, Erivan, USSR. "The dissemination of cysts of intestinal parasites through contact (Russian text) GIGIENA 1956, 3 (49-50) Tables 1

250 persons, among them 200 children aged from 7-13 yr., were observed. In 13.6% of the persons examined, stool specimens and subungual scrapings of the fingers showed the presence of cysts and ova of helminths. In the majority of subjects the finding of parasites on the fingers coincided with their presence in faeces. In spite of the poor resistance of cysts to drying, their presence on the fingers may be an important factor in the dissemination of parasites, particularly in the food industry.

Popov - Moscow

SARKISYAN, M.A.

Amebiasis morbidity and *Endamoeba histolytica* carriers in an endemic focus; data on three years observation Med. paraz. i. paraz. bol. 24 no. 4:314-316 O-D '55. (MIRA 9:1)
1. Iz Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya Armanyskoy SSR (dir. instituta A.T. Tsaturyan)
(AMEBIASIS, INTESTINAL, epidemiology, morbidity & carriage in epidemic foci)

SARKISYAN, M.A.; APIYAN, S.S.

Absorption of heavy metal ions by dolomite. Part 1. Izv. AN Arm. SSR:
Khim. nauki 17 no.4:393-397 '64. (MIRA 18'6)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorganicheskoy
khimii.

MOVSISYAN, G.V.; SARKISYAN, M.S.; ARAKELYAN, E.A.

Absorption of acetylene by liquid ammonia and its desorption
by gaseous ammonia at low temperatures. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.
Khim. nauki 18 no.2:209-213 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kirovanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy
SSR. Submitted February 21, 1964.

SARKISYAN, M.S.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/2 PG - 571
 AUTHOR SARKISJAN M.S.
 TITLE The flexure of a prismatic bar the cross-section of which is a double T.
 PERIODICAL Izvestija Akad.Nauk Armjansk. 2, 7, 61-77 (1956)
 reviewed 2/1957

The author gives a rigorous solution of the Saint-Venant problem: a double-T-bar is firmly clamped at one end and loaded with the force P at the other end. The bar lies horizontally, the force P effects normally downwards in the direction of the symmetry axis. The coordinate system is chosen such that the x-axis coincides with P and the z-axis with the direction of the bar. It is assumed that only three of the six components of the stresses are different from zero: Z_z , X_z and Y_z , where $Z_z = -\frac{P(1-z)x}{I}$ (l is the length of the bar, I - moment of inertia of the cross-section with respect to the y-axis). Under these assumptions this problem leads to the solution of:

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = \frac{P}{I} \frac{\nu}{1+\nu} y - \frac{P}{2I} f'(x),$$

whereon the contour of the cross-section:

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AUTHOR: Sarkisyan, M. S. (Leningrad)

TITLE: On the Theory of the Plane Deformation of Plastic Anisotropic Bodies

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1960, Vol.24, No.6, pp. 1136-1139

TEXT: The author investigates the plane deformation of an anisotropic rigid-plastic body under stresses which correspond to the lateral face of the flow prism proposed by D. D. Ivlev (Ref.1). The author considers an anisotropic infinite cylinder, the generators of which are parallel to the z-axis, and the load of the surface of which is constant along the generators. It is assumed that the body suffers a purely plane deformation for which the components of the stress tensor and of the tensor of deformation velocity do not depend on z, where

$$(2.1) \quad \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = 0, \quad \varepsilon_z = \varepsilon_{xz} = \varepsilon_{yz} = 0$$

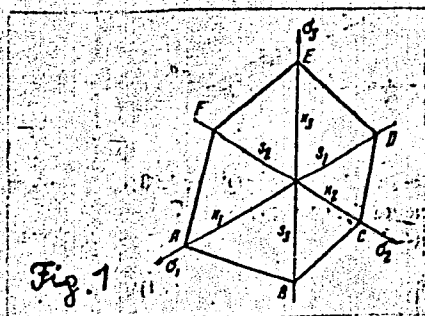
Under the assumption $\sigma_1 > \sigma_3 > \sigma_2$ the state considered corresponds
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On the Theory of the Plane Deformation of Plastic Anisotropic Bodies
to the lateral face (FA) of the Ivlev prism (figure 1)



with the equation

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{k_1} - \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{s_2} = 1 \quad (k_1 = k_1(\varphi), \quad s_2 = s_2(\varphi))$$

where k_1 is the flow limit under stretching, s_2 the flow limit

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On the Theory of the Plane Deformation of Plastic Anisotropic Bodies under compression, and φ the angle between the first main direction of the stress tensor and the x-axis. If the left side of (2.2) is considered as plastic potential, then it follows that the condition $\varepsilon_z = 0$ can be satisfied only if the anisotropy satisfies certain demands. If these are satisfied, then one has e.g.

$$(2.3) \quad \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = Y(\varphi)$$

for the orthotropic body, and in Cartesian coordinates

$$(2.4) \quad (\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4\tau_{xy}^2 = Y^2(\varphi).$$

Then it follows

$$(2.10) \quad \varepsilon_x = \lambda(\sigma_x - \sigma_y + \frac{Y'}{Y} \tau_{xy}), \quad \varepsilon_y = \lambda(\sigma_y - \sigma_x - \frac{Y'}{Y} \tau_{xy}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \lambda \left[4\tau_{xy} - \frac{Y'}{Y} (\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \right]$$

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C 111/ C 333

On the Theory of the Plane Deformation of Plastic Anisotropic Bodies
for the components of the deformation velocities $\epsilon_x, \epsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}$.
If moreover

$$(2.11) \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\psi = \frac{2Y \sin 2\varphi - Y' \cos 2\varphi}{2Y \cos 2\varphi + Y' \sin 2\varphi}$$

is introduced, then the system

$$(2.12) \quad 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \operatorname{ctg} 2\psi \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0, \quad 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \operatorname{ctg} 2\psi \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

follows for the components of the velocity.

The system is hyperbolic and has the characteristics

$$(2.13) \quad dy/dx = \operatorname{tg} \left(\psi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

As an example for the application of the obtained formulas the author considers a truncated wedge, one face of which is uniformly

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On the Theory of the Plane Deformation of Plastic Anisotropic Bodies
loaded. The maximum load is determined.

There are 2 figures, and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 2 American, 1 Polish
and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: July 20, 1960

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SARKISYAN, M.S.

Flow of a plastic material with curvilinear anisotropy in a
boundary layer. Issl. po uprug. i plast. no. 1: 147-152 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Plasticity)

SARKISYAN, M.S.

Plane deformation of solids with a weak plastic anisotropy.
Issl.po uprug.i plast. no.1:153-156 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Deformations(Mechanics))